Morning Oregonian.

XXIII. PORTLAND, OREGON: FRIDAY MAY 18, 1883 NO.

...E EAST.

...in the New Transcontinental Line.

...TO HIS BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

...Five Hours' Speech—Warrant ...Arrest of Sheridan—...in General.

...Intensive Farming.

...Special.—The *Tribune*, in ...Farmer, says: "The enlarged ...is not to be regretted. It ...know, with difficulty and ...accidents of husbandry, ...ment and perhaps cyclar...Farmer, might sweep away ...over the, last penny of ...shed of his credit. There ...California who are fully ...radual concentration, and ...insists as a matter of pol... the greatest injustice ...would be to leave them ...farmer has been the great ...If we have been able ...the poor and discomfited from ...them without the least ...citizens, it is because ...political policy to give every ...in the country. The typ... and capitalist at ...great forces of society are ...prosperity and peace.

...Question Raised.

...meeting State Treasurer W. ...an important question ...receiving millions of ...all over the country. ...$15,000 made by va... He explains that ...holding land certificates ...school sections and had ...parties claiming that ...land came forward, and ...under which it was, as ...claimed full payment for ...including alternate school ...The last legislature ...possible surveys by rail... land are valid Mr. ...

The Miners' Convention.

...Francisco, May 17.—The Miners' Inter-State Convention met this morning at their usual hour.

After the preliminary routine the committee on constitution presented its report, which was immediately adopted. Section 1 defines the duties of the Executive Board, which, while for immediately to inaugurate any trouble, may exert its every loyalty and ascertain the cause of the trouble and interfere upon the whole, and be governed accordingly.

A resolution to levy an assessment of five cents per capita, covering expenses of, organizing, the assessment to be paid before July 1st next, was adopted.

Thomas Armstrong, of the *Labor Tribune*, was elected treasurer, and ordered to collect the assessments. Adjourned for dinner.

After adjournment the Pennsylvania delegation held a meeting, and decided to hold a state convention, to be held after the interstate convention adjourns, the object being reorganization.

Dry Goods Trade.

New York, May 17.—Dry goods are without any general demand. "There is a good volume of business in the movement of light printed fabrics, and woolen goods for dress purposes continue in good request. Choice cottons are in demand in jobbing from the trade, the markets for many staple treasurers of cotton goods getting into better condition every day, and values showing greater steadiness. Knit goods are better considered, and the daily business, though not large, is much steadier. The most important auction sale since the 7th of heavy woollens announced for the 24th, embracing the entire production to date of the Merchants' Woolen Company and the Peru and Lone Oak mills, of Wilmington. Hogue & Co. are the auctioneers.

Y. M. C. A. in Session.

Milwaukee, May 17.—At the morning session of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., about two hours was given to devotional exercises.

Papers were then read by S. M. Sayford, general secretary of the Massachusetts association, on behalf of W. E. Dodge, Jr., of St. Louis, who unfortunate to be present, written on the subject of "Reasons why local associations should employ a general secretary."

W. E. Watkins read a paper on a "Survey of work of the International Committee in securing secretaries."

Failure of a Private Bank.

Detroit, May 7.—The private bank of Eugene Angell, at Lansing, closed its doors yesterday, there being a run upon it, amid considerable excitement. It is stated that the late city treasurer, —B. Wood, was short in his accounts, and that the funds of the bank have connection with him, growing out of an endeavor to hide him over his troubles. The exact facts seem yet to be unknown. Many rumors are afloat concerning the bank and the late treasurer.

Egyptian War Claims

Warren, N. Y., May 17.—[Special.]—As views from Judge Ethel E. Terrell of Warren, as representing the United States in the Egyptian war claims commission now in session at Alexandria, state that over 150 claims have been allowed, upon which the amount awarded is 18,000,000 francs. He holds a position as judge of the international court, now sitting once a week. He will return in Aug ust.

Chile Anxious to Settle.

New York, May 17.—[Special.]—*Tribune* editorial: "Dispatches from Valparaiso announce the conclusion of peace between Chile and Peru are credible, without being intelligible. Suspiciously vague as the terms of peace seem in the outline furnished from Valparaiso, they tend to confirm the announcement that the Chilenos are known to have been four a long time to retire from the conquered country."

Motion for Dismissal Denied.

New York, May 17.—Judge Barrett, to day in the supreme court, denied a motion to dismiss complaint in the suit of David Stuart vs. C. P. Huntington, to recover $7,000 alleged to be a loss on certain stock transactions. The court in plaintiff could not continue on two causes of action, and directed him to elect which course he would pursue.

Stephenson's and Watt's First Locomotives.

New York, May 17.—[special.]—A song the freight brought by the National line steamship Canada, which arrived from London yesterday, were the two original locomotives built by George Stephenson and James Watt. The one built by the former, in 1813, is the "Rocket," and is the first locomotive that ever ran on a railroad.

Marked Change in Chinatown

New York, May 17.—The New York *Herald* says: "Since the declaration of war on opium dens by Father Berry, and the Catholic Young Men's Association, a remarkable change is apparent in Chinatown. The cabalistic Chinese-American, which was published yesterday, was printed in English on the way against Chinese immorality.

The Long Sleep of a Connecticut Man.

Newton, Conn., May 17.—[Special.]—Sherman W. Pike, member of a much respected family, has slept since Christmas and has not spoken a word. He eats mechanically twice a day, and very little. He had malarial fever and a sun-stroke 1 at fall and was to have been married in the spring, but does not recognize his intended.

Sea Elephants from Pacific Waters.

New York, May 17.—Special.]—Isele n & Bros., importers of wild animals, expect to receive five sea elephants from the California coast Saturday. They are said to be the first specimens of this branch of the seal family ever kept in captivity. They state that the largest weighs over 3000 pounds.

Failed in Journalism.

New York, May 17.—The *Sun* has an editorial showing however probable Gould, Scott and Field may found other enterprises, they have fared badly in journalism. Their papers invariably lost money and they were glad to drop them when the chance came, Field making frantic efforts to dispose of the *Mail and Express*.

Remarkably Good Time.

New York, May 17.—The trotting team Midnight and Rockaetson, owned by Mr. Brockfaller, were driven by him one mile on the Fleetwood track, Wednesday evening, to a road wagon, in 2 24¾. The horses had been driven together and twice previously, and Brockfaller is fifty-five pounds over weight.

Crew of a Tug-Boat Drowned.

Baltimore, May 17.—The tug-boat Wilson, hence the Rappahannock river, has sunk, and the crew of men and the owner, Britton, are supposed to be drowned.

The crew were rescued from the riggin, except Eng neer Walker, who endeavored to reach shore in a leaky boat and has not since been seen.

Evangelical Lutherans.

Norristown, May 16.—The annual ses on of the Evangelical Lutheran ministers of Pennsylvania and adjacent states, opened to-day with large attendance. A synodical sermon was preached by the president, Rev. J. A. Seiss, and at the conclusion of the sermon the communion was administered to the members.

Proctor Knott for Governor.

Louisville, May 17.—The democratic convention this morning nominated J. Proctor Knott for governor.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Inquiry for a Body-Snatcher.

Washington, May 17.—[Special.]—The *Star* says the district commissioners are in receipt of a letter from R. G. Jenson, dated at 14 and 16 E1 n street, San Francisco, California, May 7th, 1883, stating that the writer, who is a woman, feels a deep interest in the welfare of one Vigo Jensen, formerly of California, and having been recently informed that a person of similar name was convicted of body-snatching about six months ago in this city, that it is of very great importance to her to know if such Vigo Jensen is the party she is looking for. She says he is about 45 years old, medium height, stout built, and is a native of Denmark. She thinks he is slightly pock pitted. In his youth he was apprenticed to the carving business. He followed mining for some years in Humboldt, Nevada. They were married about fifteen years ago. He left his wife and child thirteen years ago to go to Instigation upon to Europe, but remained in the east and settled at Washington. Jensen is one of the names of the resurrectionists now serving in the district jail a sentence for body snatching in this district.

Visit to Mount Vernon.

Washington, May 17.—United States ministers Tallapoosa and the steamboat George Leary to-day conveyed the members of the society of the Army of the Potomac and a number of invited guests to Mount Vernon. To-night a grand banquet will be given the society.

Indian Statistics' Revision.

Washington, May 17.—[Special.]—Director of the Mint Burchard is engaged in the revision of the Mint Bureau's report of California and the territories. Some time will elapse before the work is completed. In round numbers, he estimates the value of the gold product of California last year at $17,000,000.

Dine Reservation Sale.

Washington, May 17.—Judge McFarlane commissioner general of the land office, will leave Washington to-morrow for Beatrice, Nebraska, where he will represent the government at the sale of the Otoe Indian reservation.

Preparing for the Tight Rope.

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

The presence of representative sentiment of democratic politics is something wonderful. Tilden is a boy again, and Hendricks skips like a grasshopper over the hill, and now each candidate for the presidency is reported to have renewed his youth, and become as lithe and active as he was forty years ago. As the prospects of the party improve, the ideas of youth spring around the government changed the old ad demonstrandi thereby.

PACIFIC AGAST.

Officers of the Grappler Censured by the Coroner's Jury.

THREATENED CREE INVASION OF MONTANA.

Riotous Happens on the Norther Pacific—News Notes from Japan, Sandwich Islands and Mexico.

Denounced as a Political Intrigue.

The charges preferred against the state prison commissioners appointed by Gov. Perkins are denounced by members of the present commission as a political intrigue. It is announced that the present board, in examining the books of the democratic administration of the prison under Governor Irwin, discovered an appropriation of $200,000 for building an addition to the building that did not appear on the books.

San Francisco Notes.

A reunion of all the Caifornia Young Men's Christian Associations will be held here 8 ay 24th.

Latest developments in the case of Sheriff Farnsworth on a charge of re ceiving $ 000 from Miss McKay, show that the real name of the Henry Jamieson. His family live at Wellington, New Zealand.

The French National League has voted that a fund be opened in this state for subscriptions to the Garibaldi monument at Paris.

There were 11,356 arrivals from Japan and China the first four months in 1882. In the same period this year there were 563, showing an enormous decrease in the arrivals of white people. During the same period overland arrivals were 5443 more than last year.

Tit Market Overstocked.

The Australian steamer now due will bring a huge quantity of tin. The market here is already overstocked. Five hundred boxes are expected by the same steamer and a similar quantity by the China steamer, also overdue. The duties on opium will amount to about $150,000.

Arrival of the City of Tokio.

The City of Tokio arrived this morning. She brings $93,000 in treasure, and many passengers are the Duke of Athole and about twenty officers of the fleet also navy, returning home from the Asiatic squadron.

Latest News from Japan and the Sandwich Islands.

Yokohama, April 23.—The announcement that America's share in the Shimonoseki indemnity will be restored affords great satisfaction. English journals criticise the proceeding unfavorably, and say it was done for the purpose of winning sympathy in Japan. The better class of English refuse to echo these opinions, and rather credit the sincerity of America's action.

The salt crop is estimated at 25 per cent. below the average.

The United States tea bill, it is believed, will work favorably. Japan will encourage a better growth.

Honolulu, May 3.—The *Gazette* insists that Chinese immigration be restricted to the requirements of the plantations, and says if the United States, with her immense territory, can stand a large influx, while the islands, with an equal number, would become a dependency of China.

MONTANA.

The Threatened Cree Invasion.

Helena, May 17.—[Special.]—Major Lincoln, Indian agent at Fort Belknap, states that information was received by Colonel Ilges, commanding at Fort Assiniboine, that the Canadian Crees were gathering their forces, preparatory to a general war. Three hundred lodges, under Chiefs Big Bear, Lucky-man and Little Pierre, are camped within twenty-five miles of Fort Walsh, preparatory to crossing the line into Montana, to avenge the loss of Crees killed in the late horse stealing raid. This information was brought to Colonel Ilges by treaty Indians, who had been at the Cree camp, and were directly to Assiniboine to report. Colonel Ilges at once dispatched couriers to Fort Walsh to the British authorities, commanding that they take immediate action in the matter, and prevent an Indian raid if possible. Couriers were also sent by Major Lincoln to Belknap agency, to recall his Indians, the greater portion of them having gone at the foot of the Little Rockies after buffalo.

Colonel Ilges thinks the first attack will be made on Assiniboine and Gros Ventres, as in that it will be a general war, in which case the settlers all over the country are bound to suffer and no man's life will be safe on the prairies.

Two companies of cavalry, under Captain Mordaun, left Assiniboine on Monday to intercept the marauding Crees who stole the horses of the Souian and St. Louis Cattle Company Wednesday morning last, with orders to make day and night marches to succeed.

The Indians at Belknap are contented and peaceable, and up to the present time had heard no Indian news to excite them. The major thinks this news will scare them somewhat, and that they will still be at the agency in a short time.

Riot on the Northern Pacific.

Bozeman, May 17.—The sheriff of this county received a telegram Tuesday night from Gallatin city, that no train would proceed eastward. Laborers on the Northern Pacific railroad, said the town was in the hands of a mob. Sheriff Beasley and posse started for the scene, arriving at Gallatin surrounded by 1, compelling all to throw up their hands. The leaders were arrested and thrown in the Bozeman jail.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

News Notes from Victoria.

Victoria, May 17.—[Special.]—The coroner's jury in the case of the loss of the Grappler disaster, returned a verdict that the burning was accidental and charging the dominion officials and the owners and officers of the vessel with neglect of duty in sending a ship to sea in her condition.

Geo. W. Weston, son of Rev. Weston of New York city, died yesterday morning. The body will be embalmed and sent to New York city.

Great preparations for the celebration of the queen's birthday are in progress.

Getting New Lands.

Kurtz & Co's. cigar factory is slowly filling with new hands. They first refused to take back the old hands, alleging that they per the highest rates on the coast and the whole scene through the discharge of inefficient men. An offer of fifty Chicago cigar makers to go to work was declined, the firm replying that they would employ white labor for home.

NOTES.

The strange fatality pursues ship pers in northern waters. The steamship Wilmington struck her shaft at Departure bay this morning and will sail for repairs.

The steamship Victoria passed last night for Portland.

The government offers $500 reward for the perpetrators of the murderous outrage on Chinese near Lytton.

ARIZONA.

General Terrors at Tombstone.

Tombstone, May 17.—General Terrors, accompanied by Zely, manager of the Grayson mill road, escorted by a troop of the Third United States cavalry, have arrived and visited the line of the proposed railroad from Hermosillo to an intersection with the Mexican Central. The route says Crook is certainly in the Sierra Madres.

UTAH.

Injunction Applied for

Ogden, May 17.—The Union Pacific railway have applied for an injunction, restraining the Denver & Rio Grande from entering Ogden on a third rail on the Central Pacific track, claiming it runs to their property. The writ is made returnable to-morrow.

THE BREWERS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the National Convention—Resolutions Adopted.

Detroit, Mich., May 17.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted this morning at the brewers' association:

Resolved, That the foundation of these states and their perpetual independence, which, within the created state and federal governments for the proper and prudent dispatch of public business, were care fully guard that personal freedom of citizens, which is the object of all wellorganized communities to preserve; that the only asset they placed to the action of an individual was where it invaded the rights of any of his peers, and that while it was the duty of the state to furnish offenses against property and person, and punish it fract on of the laws any and all attempts to prescribe dress, food or drink, or to regulate the private manners at the arbitrary will of the majority, are not only futile of, remedies, which evils in their consequences, and leading to tyranny on one side and contempt of the law on the other, but they are beyond the scope of the powers of any government established by the people.

THE BENEFITS OF MALT LIQUOR.

Resolved, That malt liquors being a drink and food recognized as healthful and nutritious by the physicians of the human race and the habits of temperate men, and whose consumption for centuries has been coincident with the growth, prosperity and progress of most civilized and enlightened people, and has passed beyond honest, intelligent controversy, and being only denied by idiots and fanatics, we, as brewers, have the same rights, neither more nor less, as any body of men engaged in a necessary honest industry and that we shall peaceably, firmly, under and by lawful means defend those rights, and in that defense we confidently ask the warm co-operation of all honest men interested in the maintenance of good order, the preservation of rights and property, and freedom of person and in the free enjoyment of any innocent pleasure that does not infringe on the rights of others.

WILL WORK RESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

The resolution further declared, that the brewers, irrespective of party, will oppose that party which sustains equitable government and personal freedom, and that they will work against any party attempting in debate to meet what fond and drink they may take. The resolutions also ask congress to reduce the tax on malt liquors materially, and to reduce the tax on glass bottles in the old rate. The resolutions also ask congress to reduce the tax on malt liquors to that it is no and public policy, and in the interest of temperance and good order; that malt liquors, the least stimulant of all intoxicants, be allowed the most favorable rate of taxation, and by lawful consumption preferably encouraged by lessening the tax on them.

SAUK EX-CONVICTS.

Henry Rantler of Boston then eulogized the administration of Grover S. Lamb of the revenue department.

Resolutions of respect were adopted in honor of the members who had died during the year.

The Illinois delegation reported, that $4000 had been spent during the year and a further appropriation of the same amount for next year was voted.

The committee on practical legislation recommends the employing of Senator Vest of Missouri at an expense of $2000 a year to plead the test case from Kansas under the prohibitory law. Also an appropriation of $500 was voted to assist the Maryland brewers in their contests.

A resolution was adopted fixing the hop tare at 7 cents per pound. Several members addressed the convention in favor of vigorous action toward the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific railroad. The commissioner was of the opinion that the recent decision of the secretary had limited to reverse the usual practice of the land office in such cases, namely to withdraw the lands opposed within the granted and indemnity limits, in filing a map of definite location. In six decisions the secretary denies this construction is to be placed on former decisions, and holds the matter as open for the consideration of the department. After quoting the granting act of 1864 and 1870, the secretary calls attention to the fact that they do not provide either specifically or generally for the exercise

WITHDRAWAL OF LAND

within the granted or indemnity limits. The power of debt to withdraw granted lands without such direction, is beyond question, says the secretary, and the authority to withdraw indemnity limits must follow; in fact, such authority has repeatedly been exercised. The company claim that the act operate as a forfeiture, to the rescission of the right of entry in both the granted and indemnity limits, from the moment of fixing the route or definite location. This is inconsistent with the repeated granted lands, but to indemnity lands the law gives no title, but the right to acquire title by selection, based on a deficiency in granted lands. The secretary has the whole subject under direction of the secretary of the interior, and it must be held that

THE POWER RESIDES IN THE DEPARTMENT

to adjudge when, in what manner and to what extent the statute executes such control and direction, so as to give to the public as well as present, a guarantee of all the rights and privileges granted by law. The secretary says: "I cannot but say eyes to the fact that vast areas of lands public, rich for the right of selection, are lying within indemnity limits, and are barred to settlement, and that the area of arable lands open to settlement is not great, when compared with the increasing demand, and rapidly diminishing. If the company neglects to make its selections and takes advantage of the withdrawal heretofore made, or that may be made hereafter, to withhold lands within the indemnity limit from operation of the act lemal laws, not actually needed to

MEET THE WANTS OF SETTLERS

They have attained, it will be the duty of the department to revoke such order of withdrawal. In reply to your suggestion whether the withdrawal in the indemnity limits of this grant are to stand as far as, as said, I have to say that I am of the opinion that such withdrawal should, at least for the present, be maintained. I am further of the opinion that upon the filing of maps of approved, definite location, withdrawals of lands without the indemnity limits should be made by you, to the extent of the final indemnity limits. Such will be allowed in accordance with practice heretofore pursued by your office in reference to withdrawal.

THE EAST SIDE.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

The sale of property on Holla ladyavenue to satisfy delinquent assessments for street improvements which was postponed for ten days, will take place this morning at 11 o'clock at the city hall door without fail.

GAS WORKS.

The East Portland gas works are fast approaching completion. The buildings are finished and the retorts, of which there are three, are now being placed in position. The gas meters lately arrived, and the company expect to supply consumers within a month. The gas works are to be of sufficient capacity to furnish 30,000 feet of gas—ample for the needs of East Portland for some time to come. One mile and a half of mains have been laid and a half a mile is ready to be laid, the pipe for which is on hand. It is expected that everything will be in readiness by the 1st of the month, when gas will be made and furnished to consumers. The list of subscribers is now what it stood at present, but this is probably owing to persons holding off for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the article to be furnished; and doubtless on this will depend the extent of the list. The price will be the same as that charged in Portland, viz: $4 per thousand. Providing a good article is furnished, the general use by business houses will only be a matter of time.

CELEBRATIONS.

An eccentric member of the ubiquitous Jones family—plain, Sam pin, ordinary Tom Jones—dropped down from Oregon City on a recent morning in a train in a hilarious state of mind. It does not appear on what business he came, except perhaps, I being a gala day with that fellow, he concluded to celebrate. He is a very old fellow, he did not travel further than the Railroad saloon before he commenced to celebrate, nor did he go beyond that point to complete the festivities. He soon became so impressed with the 'spirit as to become to full for utterance, and he was kindly cared for by the proprietor till he recovered from the effects of his fullness. During the latter part of the day he acted as a circulating medium for the story that he had been drugged and robbed of $22 50 while in the saloon mixing; but this, of course, the saloon-keeper denies. Chances of conviction on Jones cannot be a competent witness in the matter, and unless he furnishes more conclusive evidence than story now on record, the saloon-keeper, he said a good citizen otor and should be satisfied.

LOCAL.

"The Loga" returned home from San Francisco yesterday.

At the Odd Fellows excursion yesterday 742 tickets were taken up.

Work on the Third street bridge has been suspended till the water recedes.

Frank DeBower was presented with $500 by his father yesterday, on occasion of attaining the majority.

An entertainment will be given at Neppach's hall on Monday, the 28th inst., under the auspices of the Degree of Honor of Lurch.

Percy Vaughn, Lucien Moore and Alfred Moore, Mrs. Wm. Vaughn and Mrs. Moore, of Salem, were guests of one of the local hotels the season and left for home this morning. The latter is the first time for forty years, it is said, that Mrs. Moore has been absent from home for a single night. She was accompanied on the trip by her son, Alfred, who is a student at Willamette university, Salem.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

BANK STATEMENT.

London, May 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £60,000; proportion of bank reserve to liabilities 39¾ per cent.

LORD BUTTEVANT'S RETURN.

London, May 17.—Dufferin will visit Vienna and Paris on his way to England from Constantinople, to exchange views with the Austrian and the French governments on the Egyptian question.

IRELAND.

TO BE HANGED TO-DAY.

Dublin, May 17.—Daniel Curley, another of the condemned Phœnix park murderers, will be hanged to-morrow. His father and wife visited him to-day.

FRANCE.

WILL DIG ANOTHER CANAL.

Paris, May 17.—The *Figaro* publishes a letter from Ferdinand de Lesseps, stating that the Suez Canal Company propose to dig a second canal across the Isthmus.

BANK STATEMENT.

Paris, May 17.—The weekly statement of the bank of France shows an increase of 21,662,000 francs gold and 15,000,000 francs silver.

GERMANY.

NOTES FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, May 17.—The Madagascar envoys departed for London by way of Essen, where they visited Krupp's gun works.

The emperor gives consent to the early arrest of many high officers of the army. This it is thought, shows that the government despairs of passing the bill increasing pensions.

MEXICO.

Notes from the Capital.

City of Mexico, May 17.—The official journal hopes very soon to announce a renewal of diplomatic relations with England.

A constitutional amendment to bring offenses of the press under the jurisdiction of ordinary courts, instead of a special jury, has received a two-thirds majority of the state legislatures and declared a law.

The federal government has granted a concession to the state of Michoacan for the construction of three railroad lines to connect with Central railways

AFRICA.

CETEWAYO ROUTED.

Durban, May 17.—News has been received that Cetewayo, having advanced to attack Oham and Godspan, the latter chiefs combined their forces and utterly routed Cetewayo.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

Important Decision by the Secretary of the Interior in Relation Thereto.

Washington, May 17.—The Secretary of the Interior has delivered an opinion on the question submitted by the commissioner general of the land office, regarding the propriety of withdrawing from entry and settlement odd sections of land within the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific railroad. The commissioner was of the opinion that the recent decision of the secretary had limited to reverse the usual practice of the land office in such cases, namely to withdraw the lands opposed within the granted and indemnity limits, in filing a map of definite location. In six decisions the secretary denies this construction is to be placed on former decisions, and holds the matter as open for the consideration of the department. After quoting the granting act of 1864 and 1870, the secretary calls attention to the fact that they do not provide either specifically or generally for the exercise

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An entertainment will be given at Neppach's hall on Monday, the 28th inst., under the auspices of the Degree of Honor of Lurch.

Percy Vaughn, Lucien Moore and Alfred Moore, Mrs. Wm. Vaughn and Mrs. Moore, of Salem, were guests of one of the local hotels the season and left for home this morning. The latter is the first time for forty years, it is said, that Mrs. Moore has been absent from home for a single night. She was accompanied on the trip by her son, Alfred, who is a student at Willamette university, Salem.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Western Oregon.

Silas Mathers of Oregon City has been committed to the insane asylum.

Quite a number of persons from Portland and Salem have been digging and prospecting for iron ore on Chehalem mountain for about two weeks with fair success.

Extensive improvements will be made at the Oregon City woolen mills this season. The west or tail race back portion will be raised and an other story added. The old wooden building is to be torn down on the north side when it will be taken away and a brick building substituted. A new warehouse will also be built in close proximity to the present one. A complete set of new bolting apparatus will be put in, and the run of burrs and three sets of rolls.

Southern Oregon.

Jacksonville contains 1,500 inhabitants.

Pelton Bros. will drive 50 cattle to Wasco county this month.

Mayor Lyon of Jacksonville, is in San Francisco with authority to purchase fire engines.

A large number of persons have been arrested at Jacksonville and fined for selling liquor without license and gambling. There will be plenty of petty cases before the circuit court of Josephine county again.

Eastern Oregon.

A correspondent writing from Simtiple Flat, Wasco county, says that that section is the largest body of level land in eastern Oregon. It is sixty miles east of the Dalles and has suffer from drouth. A few years ago the region was used for stock grazing, but latterly have converted it into grain fields. On the last Sunday of April, Rev. C. W. Rees organized a Baptist church and arranged for a Sunday school on the flat.

Washington Territory.

Would-be settlers of Pacific and Wahkiakum counties complain that he float ing land grants held in that county so affect settlement that it is impossible for other than isolated communities or individuals to locate.

Seattle Intelligencer: T. G. Wilson, who has been on a visit to the Seattle Hop Growers' association's yard in the Snoqualmie valley gives us the following items from there: The entire 900 acres were planted in spring, and the hop-vines are now four feet high and look very healthy. Sixty men are constantly employed by the association. Some are engaged in cutting poles, others, cultivating the vines, while others, setting out poles, and still others running the mill at Snoqualmie falls, which has been rented by the association. Quite a number of buildings are being erected on the farm, including a large and improved structures for proper drying their hops. The crops ects are very bright for a good average yield the next year.

OUR REPORTER'S VACATION NOTES.

During his rambles this season our Mr. M. has taken upon himself the task of satisfying our numerous readers that where pet goods are manufactured in our good city of Roger Williams are of as high a grade, and as fine in quality, as can be produced in any spot on the globe. Especially is this so when the skilled journeymen of many years experience resolves to extract from the botanical specimens of the vegetable world the most potent cure for some special disease. In proof of the assertion Mr. Mathers called on Mr. Jeffords and the reporter as interview with an ingredience, given him while solicitous at her residence. She says: "About a year I suffered severely from rheumatism in my limbs and muscles. In the head, which I endured two or three months with as much patience as possible during under the treatment of an excellent doctor and under my many kinds of medicines known to my handsome effect. Finally a medical friend advised me to try Kent's Remedy, because he attributed my severe suffering to the bad condition of my kidneys, which were not performing their proper functions, and I commenced taking it, and in a few days the poignant had departed, my headache had entirely disappeared, the swelling in my limbs and joints had gone, and I have not had an attack since. More recently I was troubled with impurity of the blood, which showed itself in severe eruptions on my face. I again resorted to Kent's Remedy, and after taking it a short time was completely cured of that complaint. Kent's Remedy has proved very beneficial to me in attacks of sick headache, which it always alleviates and I notice the improvement as soon as I take the Remedy. The Remedy has strengthening elements, for it has made me feel much stronger, and has been very beneficial to my general health. I must heartily recommend it to all sufferers like myself. Mrs. L. G. Tanner, No. 138 Pearl Street,

Great Praise.

Albert G. Mann of College Home, Pa., says: "I have been troubled for three or more years with kidney disease at times I was not able to put on my boots; in fact my wife had often pulled them on for me. I was induced to use Kent's Remedy, so bad on that all the time, but I never knew what it was to be without pain in my back until I commenced using Kent's Remedy. Since I began to take Kent's Remedy I have been free from all pain, and take pleasure in saying that it is the best medicine that I ever knew for kidney and liver diseases."

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

A. McKINNIE, Manager

For Oregon, Washington Idaho and Montana.

OFFICE—WITH PORT- LAND SAVINGS BANK.

RECEIVED FROM THE ABOVE COMPANY $ [illegible]

payment of policy on the life of Patrick Hogan, de[illegible]

Portland, April 18, 1882.

Equitable Life Assurance Society

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States commenced business July 26, 1859, and has for about [illegible] years done, and now does, the largest business of any life insurance company in the world.

TERMS FROM THE 23d ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Assets	$48,628,750 96
Liabilities	$7,367,876 29
Surplus	$10,846,647 47
Income	$11,697,171 45
Paid Policy Holders in 1882	2,977,241 45
New Assurance written in 1882	62,263,272 00

Every policy these years issued is

INCONTESTABLE,

Incomprehensible Policies are prohibited and after three months' delay, but

IMMEDIATELY,

Must not have a moment's delay.

PAID IN FULL.

The Equitable has

3 0 CONTES ED CLAIMS ON ITS BOOKS.

ONTINE AND SEMI-TONTINE SAVINGS FUND POLICIES A SPECIALTY.

The business of the Society is conducted on the

CASH BASIS

and on the

PURELY MUTUAL SYSTEM.

The whole surplus premium reserve of the Society, after allowing for all future claims and every other liability, is divided annually among the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits. Dividends will be declared in cash, or applied to the purchase of paid-up insurance, or to the reduction of premiums, as the insured may elect.

H. B. HYDE, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
JAS. W. ALEXANDER, MANU BONDSMEN.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secy.
R. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Agencies.

L. P. F. WALLER,

Special Agent Pacific Coast.

Portland Office, 29 Stark St.

Fire Insurance

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital [illegible]

Fire Assets [illegible]

Life Assets [illegible]

Total Assets [illegible]

Losses paid since organization [illegible]

Dividends paid since organization [illegible]

Dividends paid in 1882 [illegible]

Dividends paid in 1881 [illegible]

Dividends paid in 1880 [illegible]

Dividends paid in 1879 [illegible]

Dividends paid in 1878 [illegible]

Dividends paid in 1877 [illegible]

Dividends paid in 1876 [illegible]

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Dividends paid in 1813 [illegible]

Dividends paid in 1812 [illegible]

Dividends paid in 1811 [illegible]

Dividends paid in 1810 [illegible]

Dividends paid in

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1883.

THE PACIFIC COAST AND WHEAT SHIPMENT.

An idea of the future of wheat shipment from this section, which a little reflection would easily show to be an exaggerated one, appears to be entertained by many of our people. In talking of the growth of industry and the extension of commerce, wheat is commonly spoken of as the all-in-all. It is supposed that the point which ships the wheat will thereby become the great commercial city, because the business will be so extensive and the profits so large as to throw everything else completely into the shade. This, we take it, is a very erroneous and exaggerated notion. A brief statement will explain.

Our geographical position is such that wheat growing with us is not a profitable business. Therefore growing wheat for export will not be our principal industry. Besides, it is mere waste. It impoverishes the soil, and therefore cannot continue long. Lands which yield thirty bushels an acre just now will drop to half that yield a few years hence. This is the experience of all localities where wheat has been cultivated as the leading and steady crop. Besides, as our towns and cities grow up, there will be better profits from market gardening, from fruits and miscellaneous crops, to be consumed at home; and more attention will be paid to the production of meats, from which better profits also can be had than from raising wheat for distant markets. It is well known that already large tracts of land in the Willamette valley and other localities have attained a value which makes the growing of wheat upon them quite unprofitable. Land at $40 an acre is too dear for wheat at the prices we can obtain at our distance from the final markets. In all probability we shall continue to make wheat growing for the foreign market a leading object only till conditions so change as to give our industries a new turn and wider development. This change cannot be far off. We go more fully into the reasons which will cause it inasmuch as our leading industry, it is proper to take note of our position on the side of the American continent most distant from the European market. The voyage is a long one, and freights never can be low. We must find a market by sailing across the populous metropolitanisms of those countries which consume wheat flour. And the cheapest transportation for such a market can be supplied from the Atlantic ports which will leave us little room for railway competition, consequently little room, and extension of old settlement from the interior of the continent to the Atlantic seaboard at rates which have become merely nominal in comparison with what they were years ago; and steam from the Atlantic ports to Europe completes the transit. Much further must and in fact does come from Chicago to New York by lake and rail for shipment, and steamers often take it from New York to Liverpool for five cents per bushel. Such a change in the rate of transportation as will enable us to compete with our Pacific slope contemporaries is unlikely to manifest itself to themselves. Nor is the change itself likely to improve. There is a reduction of rates from this coast to Europe from Chicago and New York. The six months' voyage will prevent the wheat-growing territory, situated on the European market than we have hitherto opened in many parts of Dakota. Dakota is becoming a great wheat country. The annual of the United States at last long ago called attention to the fact that the annual surplus of India was 100 bushels, and that there was no limit to which this product immediately. Cheap land and the short route opened by the railroad brings this vast country into the line of the great European market. The completion of the Canadian Pacific railroad will open the west is opening a great wheat country, which will be able to send millions of bushels to the consumers of Europe. There is a vast tract of land of more than one hundred miles in breadth from Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky mountains, which is traversed by a railroad before the end of the year, and this, through connection with the railway system and the lakes, will enormously increase the importance as a wheat market. Dakota alone, ever under the most favorable circumstances, will make larger crops, and will be increasing production at a more rapid rate than ever; and consequently will be inclined to pay more freight and more for our wheat than our competitors in some part of the world.

These facts, it is well to consider in order to show them their due weight. They show why we cannot base our hopes of prosperity and wealth on raising wheat for the distant markets. Shipments of wheat from the Pacific coast are going on to a great sea-port here. Of far greater importance will be our coasting trade. Doubtless we shall continue to ship cargoes of wheat to Europe, but there would seem to be small reason to anticipate that the business will ever be of the magnitude imagined by those who look upon it as the great result to come from the development now promised for our resources. It will, in fact, be impossible for our farmers to grow such or even to gain fair prosperity by growing and shipping wheat against such odds as plainly exist. The advantages they have had on this point for the past will very probably be deopened by the circumstances of the near future.

The telegraphic service of the northwest is confessedly miserably inadequate. It is impossible to get news service performed expeditiously, to the amount required, and commercial business is often delayed simply because the company has not wires to carry it. For the great increase of business which the northwest affords the company has provided no proper facilities. If note was been taken of the growth of the country and the demand for additional service the knowledge has not been acted upon. There can be no doubt that the man agers on this coast do all they possibly can with the means at their command. But the company is controlled in New York by men who seem to have no proper knowledge of what this section requires; or if they have such knowledge, our distance is too great to admit of our wants receiving speedy consideration. Another wire or eight at once to be hung between San Francisco and Portland, and two more would not be amiss. There ought also to be another from Portland to Puget Sound. This journal alone would furnish enough additional business, if it could get its matter carried, to pay a handsome income on the cost of putting up and operating another wire from San Francisco. If in any way, we could reach the ears of the eastern managers we would entreat them to give the northwest a telegraphic service that would, in some degree, answer the demands of a rapidly growing business. At present the service is inadequate, vexatiously, miserably, inadequate.

Doubtless the "testimony" of a bawd and murderess is satisfactory and conclusive to the men who have subsorned the perjury through which she delivers it. Doubtless, too, it is good enough for a hoodlum organ, which hasn't the moral perception to see that "testimony" obtained from such a source and by such method is not equal in value to that delivered by witnesses of good reputation and honorable character.

Los Angeles papers advertise about 160 physicians in their city. The place is a "health resort."

Rents have reached the limit of their upward advance in New York city, and have begun to fall—the same sign that has and of an era of speculation is reached.

THE "PASSION."

Salmi Morse, the dramatic author and manager, has finally abandoned efforts to produce his "Passion" dramatization of the life of Jesus, as presented in the writings of the evangelists. The churches throughout the country have protested against the performances of this piece, which is miscalled "play" for the want of a more appropriate name on the ground that it is sacrilegious and to Morse's claim that it in no way violates the sacred dignity of its theme, it is insisted that the theatrical representation of this divine life, inasmuch as serious and performance, must from its nature be injurious to religious sentiment, and so to good morals. Urged by this feeling the ecclesiastics of the two or three cities where Morse has attempted to "put on" the "Passion" have conducted his rights to offend their sentiments, and construing several statutes enacted long ago to cover the case, they have gone with them into the courts and won. And so, for the present the "Passion" is unproduced.

It is not surprising that the churches have opposed this representation. When the announcement of Morse's purpose was first made it came as a shock to sensibilities long trained in reverence to the sacred character of Jesus, and object on to it was by no means limit. To professing christians. But it may be doubted whether this feeling is not one of mere prejudice which a more perfect knowledge would cure. The traditions of the stage as they float in the public mind, and partly clearly in the mind of the severely religious class, put it and all that pertains to it in such striking contrast to strict christian morality that the proposed representation seemed like a monstrance of the good and the bad. It was felt, and not alone by religious people, that it was giving a holy thing as a sport for the vicious. Perhaps if the public had more and better knowledge of the modern stage and its methods, or had seen Mr. Morse's "Passion," the verdict would have been different. Theoretically, why should no a stage representation of the life of Jesus show the beauties of his goodness and teach ings more clearly and impressively than the written story, just as the stage performance of "Hamlet" discloses subtilities which have escaped the reader?

It is only fair to say that of an intelligent audience of several hundred who saw a rehearsal of the "Passion" at San Francisco, not one person testified against its propriety, while all who have expressed their impressions approve it, not only as a noble dramatic performance but as a representation calculated to inspire a more perfect knowledge and a lofty respect for the character and the doings of Jesus. We believe that the prohibition which has locked up the "Passion" is wrong. The piece may be offensive—we do not assume to judge without knowledge—but if it is wrong it would soon be condemned by the people. The "Passion" should not be condemned unheard. Fifty years from now people will smile to read that their grandfathers applied the gag to a performance claiming great literary and moral merit which only asked a respectful hearing.

An ounce of fact often outweighs a mighty mass of theory and speculation. Though the bimetallist congress which held its sessions in France some months ago has issued a big volume and printed it in a dozen languages, containing a record of its proceedings and the arguments to support the theory of a "double standard," it will accomplish nothing. Theory is one thing, and may be a beautiful thing, even true; but it must have facts to support it. How value can be measured correc ly and advantageously by two standards which are constantly changing their relations with no one can see. Again, every one must see that no only in this country, but all over the world the price of silver as measured by gold, is very low and that therefore all big commercial nations are opposing the free coinage of silver Italy has resumed specie payment on a gold basis. France, though using a double stand ard is turning toward gold, and the same can be said of all continental countries, be they standards what they may. In face of such facts, any one except a silver king, wind bags or hares to the silver craze, has certainly learned nothing from reading the effects of a depreciated currency.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Chicago *Herald* says that Mayor Harrison was "beastly sober" when he made that ir ons speech.

James Gordon Bennett estimates the value of the New York *Herald* at $10,000,000, and says it is paying 6 per cent. per annum interest on that amount.

Emerson's "Conduct of Life," "Behavior," "Culture" and "Wealth" are proposed by Boston educators as a winter's work in a morality department to be established in the public schools.

A Texas judge has decided that in an case of evidence upon that point, he could no say that brass works would come within the meaning of the term "family groceries, wines and liquors."

"Every Host doesn't seem to be working very hard with his hand," observes the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. And an accomplished loser by working his mouth than any man who ever chewed wind for a living."

House flesh is sold in some parts of London at beef. It has the peculiarly rosy appearance which people like, and it must be proved to be unfit for the food before its sale can be legally forbidden.

A sweetheart in Schuylkill county, Pa., is so d to have died of grief because of a failure to secure a license to sell liquor. Many men have died because licenses were granted, and it is time the rule about work the other way.

Two owners of an artesian well in Santa Bernardino, California, have encountered at the depth of 220 feet a trce which stands perpendicularly. Great pieces of the wood, which appears to be sycamore, are brought up on the pipes.

About 15 per cent of the land of the United States, nearly 1,000,000,000 acres in all, remains unsurveyed. Of this amount there are 869,000,000 acres in the Indian territory, 86,000,000 in Montana, 65,000,000 in Dakota, and 12,000,000 in Minnesota.

A married man in Rochester, according to the *Post* of that city, took a young lady to the theatre one night, and after the first act excused himself for a moment, as he wanted to get out and "see a man." He didn't come back. Instead of seeing a man he saw a woman. It was his wife waiting for him at the door.

Mr. Morse's manifesto says that by a contribution of $1 from each Irishman a fund could be raised by which the crowned heads of Europe would be made to shudder. That a too much of a reminder. By the payment of $1 a man should be entitled to something more substantial than a shudder. Besides, how is he going to know that the money really does shudder? Who will turn informer?

Lady Gordon had a very pretty daughter, who she was exceedingly anxious should marry well. The girl had a lover, but he was only a lord. At a gay, white affair ball given by the Duke of Devonshire, she and her lover eloped. When the news was broken to her mother she exclaimed: "Oh! never to go on such a cold night and without her diamonds, and to think it will be all by reason of one cursed bit of gold, because I dressed her in plain yellow to set off her delicate, before the Lord Chamberlain!"

The Albany *Express* prints two letters written by Horace Greeley to its editor. One dated October 22, 1871, and in it Mr. Greeley said: "I long ago resolved that the extinguishment of our race must await the close of this year's elections. I am still of that mind. It cannot end when others may or will die, for one part, I stand opposed to General Grant's renomination, and do not want to be run for vice president either time. I hope no serious effort will be made to make me so. I expect to support the Democratic ticket whether I am run or not. I shall not vote for Grant, whether I am run or not." The other letter was dated February 9, 1872, and reads: "I already doubt the policy of putting forward my electoral ticket, and I am inclined to veto the measure. Some of my friends are known to be unwilling to compromise. Some of them are known to be unwilling to compromise. Some of them are known to be unwilling to compromise. Some of them

...ORNING, MAY 18, 1883.

...CITY.

...ENTIARY.—The case of Harris v. ... Wm. Ruffle, appellant, in ... Jackson county, has been a subject ... the supreme court for a ... the circuit and ... Judge Waters ... decided the case in favor of the ... The present supreme court, ... the case was argued ... and it was again decided ... Judge Waters once more appeared ... and argued giving Ruffle full ... Kelly, meanwhile, having ... of the sheriff, had struck both ... and, had since shielded him ... the arm of the law. ... to the arrest by most of the ... supreme court, Judge Hanna, ... district, issued a writ ... the sheriff from ... compelling the sheriff to ... Kelly to the ... property, thus drawing the ... mandate of the supreme court ... the sympathy of the entire ... are almost unanimous in their ... error. And now comes the ... that a peremptory writ de ... H. K. Hanna, Judge of the ... Jackson county, Henry Klippel, ... and A. W. Jacobs, Sheriff thereof, ... them, and each of them to ... them all things necessary to ... and cause of that court in the ... and cause of a certain court ... suppressed the authority ... of the State of Oregon.

...Rooms.—Mrs. Margaret Holland ... and battery upon C. F. Mat... before Justice Greene to-day. ... learned upon his counsel ... in with the additional ... charged with an assault ... Justice Davis' court, and ... upon her husband, Patrick ... with threatening to kill ... To answer to this three- ... be committed to the coun... furnished bonds in the ... appearance in Davis' court ... somebody. Added to all this ... the information that the ... who has now pending ... assailing ... Luther, for grand larceny. ... discharged Jacob some time ... him in jail for the week he ... was then had sought to pay ... customers of his former ... which he refused to give ... did see him something ... collection of moneys ... him his claim upon the ... him to a criminal prosecu... him to the amount ... the state is about to not ... investigations to-morrow ...

...—Charles Anderson, con... and sentenced to one year's ... penitentiary at Salem, was ... by Deputy Sheriff ... for a pardon, and ... penitentiary, thinking ... receive the governor's ... him to help yesterday ... Chas. Lzng, who ... in front of a dry goods ... had to one year's confine... Both begged in the ... clemency of the author... These are Napoleon ... Sheppard of Oregon, ... who was killed while ... murderer has never ... has received the ... heretofore. Her ... second horrible tragedy ... confidence.

...WEEK.—The merchants ... morning all their goods from ... stores above, in anticipa... weather, whose back water ... usually the lower story of ... water, and freight in ... of Ainsworth dock, ... and the day before will ... the upper Columbia pas... tonight at the Stark street ...

...of Chicago, general sect... the lines controlled by Mr. ... Columbia last night. He ... from the field of railroad ... taking charge as assistant ... next August. During that ... he will be at St. Paul with headquar... of traffic over the said road. ... experience in the freight ... and very popular in rail...

...—Yesterday in the county ... probate the will of Patrick ... valued at about $2000, to... ...ildren to be sold in order to ... daughters. The remain... ...to his sons, four in number, ... Thomas, to whom is ... of his portion.

...Edward Dickenson Baker. ... who was killed in the other ... of W. F. Baker of this city, ... yesterday from the ... on North Third street. ... was only a little over 21 ... of Trenton offer him sym...

...—Peter Hecht, a French ... in the police court yesterday ... was lewdness, in which he ... the action of the grand jury, ... $500. The ... ...ontinued. This was taken ... Moreland until to-day.

...In the police court yesterday ... had a preliminary ex... ...of stealing an overcoat ... last Monday morning ... ...ipping and by the ... ...ction of the grand jury ... Jail.

...ceremonial of the Or... ...Masonic hall, and ... ...ipping at 2 o'clock.

...T. J. O'CONNOR, ...per & Commission Mer... First and Pier. ... Wool Estate Sale. ... Fancy Goods Sale.

...EXECUTOR'S SALE ... OF ... Elsinore ...

...ll at the Camel-house ...

...MONDAY, MAY 21st, ... At [illegible] o'clock P. M. ...

...rst twelve (12) in Central Block ... of Front street, between A and ... ...ic of Artisia Columbia. ... A.180 ...st thirteen (13) in Central Block ... A.180 ...st fourteen (14) in C. and Block ... A.180 ...ll of the estate of D. ... Malarkey, ... HARDISON, Auctioneer. ...ld next morning, 1220 May 21st, ... BY MRS. ELLEN MALONE, ...

...ESTATE AND FINANCIAL ...

...LEY. ...MERCHANT & LEASE, ...ESTATE AND MONEY ... and Washington Sts., Portland. ...CANEY, EMMONS & CO. ... Real Estate Agents. ...NEGOTIATED. LOANS ... RENTED, PARKING LANDS ... 206 Second Block Below ...

FOR SALE.

...T THE BEST PAYING ... ...ty. Centrally located. For ... MANLY & ... 84½ First Street, Fore ...

D. F. KEANY.

...TATE BROKER AND NOTARY ... Rooms, 6 and 7 (second floor) ... ...tional Bank Building, S. E. ... and Washington Streets, ... Portland, Oregon.

Established 1857.

...CHOICEST DESI... ...LOWEST PRICES. ... Factory at Willsboro ... ...ooms, No. 168 First, ...ugh 200 feet to 167 ... Portland, Or. ... G. SHINDLER & ... ...TON, RAL. & LAMBE ...

...DRUCK'S ... CROCKERY. ... CHATEAU LOMBARD ... we refer to the Trade as ... direct Rates. ... S. SELLER & ... Prop. ...

...AFES! SAFES! SA... ...PATENT STEEL LAN... ...ordered by the ... ...Canada. For sale ... ISAAC B. HICK...

Oregonian.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE

Impressive Ceremonies Yesterday at the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home.

GRAND PARADE OF THE ORDER HERE.

Oration by Senator J. N. Dolph—A History of the Home from its Inception—Builder's Story of the Execution by the Farmer-Elf.

The various lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this city, in connection with the members of the grand lodge, gave a grand excursion and basket picnic to Fulton yesterday, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home. The morning dawned very propitiously, and at the appointed hour for the start from the hall of the Portland lodge, corner Second and Alder streets, the members of the different lodges, in regalia, formed in line, and, headed by the Multnomah band, marched to the Yamhill dock, where the steamer Ione was in waiting to convey them to Fulton. The following is the order of the procession:

Marshal and Aids.
Multnomah Band.
Portland Lodge, No. 2; H. R. Kenton, Noble Grand; A. M. Merrill, Secretary.
Multnomah Lodge, No. 3; H. Failing, Noble Grand; A. N. Summers, Secretary.
Willamette Lodge, No. 6; H. Lewis, Noble Grand; Wm. Reynolds, Secretary.
Salem Lodge, No. 7; [illegible], Noble Grand; [illegible], Secretary.
Albion Encampment.
Canton Band.
Canton Multnomah, No. 1; [illegible], Captain.
Canton Portland, No. 2; [illegible], Captain.
Canton Salem, No. 3; [illegible], Captain.
Canton Albion, No. 4; [illegible], Captain.
Canton Willamette, No. 5; [illegible], Captain.
Grand Encampment Officers.
Past Grand Officers.
Grand Officers.
Past Noble Grands.
Noble Grands.
Visiting Brothers.
Rebekah Degree Lodges.
Grand Marshal and Aids.
Multnomah Band.
Portland Lodge, No. 1; [illegible], Noble Grand.
Multnomah Lodge, No. 2; [illegible], Noble Grand.
Willamette Lodge, No. 3; [illegible], Noble Grand.
Salem Lodge, No. 4; [illegible], Noble Grand

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1866.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

[Concluded from Third Page.]

odge in contributions to the Home. Its date. J. W. Case, G.M.; certified by Geo. H. Charlton.

Small Swedish silver coin deposited by J. V. Johnson, D. G.

Half dollar of 1807—J. M. Bacon, U.S.

Five cent nickel, 1865—E. Shargle.

Two shillings coined in 1797, as counted by E. H. Bolte.

V cent of 1865 deposited by D. Bixel.

One cent pieces of 1852 & '53 deposited by A. H. Morgan.

Cent of 1859—E. F. Backman.

Silver token by Barnum, Bridge & ——.

Grand Treasurer C. H. Mosher then presented the box to the grand master, who placed it in the cavity prepared for it and adjusted the stone to its place.

Past grand master James E. Hazeltine, of the grand lodge of Maine, (reserving from the grand warden the wrong) contained water. In token of the spirit of friendship as pure as this water (sprinkling it three times upon the stone), I lay this corner stone; and as it here forms the basis of this edifice, founded hoped to be in harmony and consistency the component parts of its superstructure, so may true friendship ever constitute the foundation of our social fabric, and unite the family of man in one fraternal brotherhood.

Response: "So may it be!"

Past Grand Master D. W. Welty of the grand lodge of California, (receiving from the grand chaplain the wreath of flowers). In love, symbolized by these flowers (strewing them three times over the stone), I lay this corner stone; and it underlies and supports this material temple, so may love ever be the chief foundation stone of the moral temple of our order; and the divine sentiment of love ever cement the hearts of all its votaries.

Response: "So may it be!"

Past Grand Master H. Vintler of the grand lodge of Washington, (receiving from the grand conductor the vessel containing wheat). In truth, represented by this wheat (strewing it three times over the stone), I lay this corner stone; trusting that truth among ever prevail over error; and that the good seed, sown in our hearts may bring forth its peaceful fruits in our lives. May the building here to be erected for the inculcation of truth, ever remain unshaken by the storms of time; and our beloved order ever rest securely upon the rock of ages.

Response by the brethren: "So may it be!"

Past Grand Patriarch E. L. Brittson of the grand lodge of Oregon and Washington, (pouring upon the stone). In token of the sincerity of my heart, as may the consent of brotherly affection blend together all the days of our mortal lives here below; and so may the consent of divine love, in our Father's good home, unite us as living stones in a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Response: "So may it be."

Past Grand Master Charles E. Sitton then made the following proclamation: By direction of the most worshipful grand master I declare this corner stone of this edifice to be duly laid according to the regular and ancient usages of the craft, and in accordance with the ceremonies observed by grand lodges in the subordinate lodges of the United States, in the presence of a numerous and respectable assemblage of the craft, and in ample form. And may the Great Architect of the universe smile propitiously upon the labors of the craft here begun and about to be continued to their completion, and may the cement of brotherly love, the corn of nourishment and the wine of refreshment, which have been poured upon this foundation stone, be an emblem of the happiness, plenty and prosperity which will forever flow from the benign influence of the principles of our ancient institution, when duly exemplified in the lives and conduct of its members. All of which is masonically recognized by the craft, and so shall it be recognized by us.

Grand Master Charles E. Sitton then made the following address:

Brethren of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, assembled as has been performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the building which we hope will be erected for the use of the order in this city, and dedicated to the purposes of benevolence, charity and universal love, I feel confident that you will join with me in returning our most sincere thanks to the Great Author of the universe for the favorable weather which has attended us during the performance of the ceremonies which have just been concluded. Nothing entered upon so important an undertaking should be commenced without invoking the blessing of God upon it, and we have failed not in carrying it forward. I am confident you will agree with me that we have performed the ceremony in a manner which will be pleasing to the Great Author of humanity and to the fraternity of Odd Fellows upon whom I have called. I now call upon you, as you go, to join with me in three cheers.

The three cheers were then given.

Grand Marshal Hazeltine called for three cheers for the ladies, which were enthusiastically given.

The procession was then reformed and marched to the pavilion to listen to the address by Past Grand Master [illegible].

ADDRESS.

[illegible] of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, assembled as has been performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a building which is to be erected for the use of the order in this city, and dedicated to the purposes of benevolence, charity and universal love, I feel confident that you will join with me in returning our most sincere thanks to the Great Author of the universe for the favorable weather which has attended us during the performance of the ceremonies which have just been concluded. Nothing entered upon so important an undertaking should be commenced without invoking the blessing of God upon it, and we have failed not in carrying it forward. I am confident you will agree with me that we have performed the ceremony in a manner which will be pleasing to the Great Author of humanity and to the fraternity of Odd Fellows upon whom I have called. I now call upon you, as you go, to join with me in three cheers.

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ADDRESS.

[illegible] *Laying the Corner Stone of the Grand Lodge, and Dedication of the Temple.* As an association, [illegible] and adapted to the [illegible] with as an incident [illegible] to be erected from [illegible] Odd Fellows, and [illegible] of the lodge nearly [illegible] entitled to receive from [illegible] Masonic, Odd [illegible] designed to subdue the self-[illegible] to promote the common welfare, [illegible] to the civilization of the age. So [illegible] of Odd Fellowship is to be understood [illegible] that association may be made [illegible] power, and a lever of progress, that [illegible] is nobly in church and benevolent [illegible] of the branches of human industry. The rapid spread of Odd Fellowship, its wonderful growth in numbers, wealth and [illegible], and the growth of kindred institutions, [illegible] the birth of American Odd [illegible] and many of which have sprung into [illegible] in our own times, all founded to some extent upon the principles of universal brotherhood, show that mankind begins to learn that [illegible] is a condition of dependence and "that no man liveth to his self alone." The influence of American Odd Fellowship affords a forcible illustration of the advantages of the association for mutual and benevolent purposes. Brief as has been the period of its existence, it has proved to be a most [illegible] adapted to afford mutual relief to its members, and to be a powerful agency in the promotion of [illegible] and among men. Its past history gives promise of its future usefulness. With a present membership of more than half a million good men, and true, earnest, active workers selected from every profession of life, battling for equality and fraternity and steadily pushing its conquests and increasing its membership, it is designed to wield a moral power and an increasing influence upon the institutions of human society. It is impossible to calculate the influence of the doctrine of brotherhood, inculcated by our order and kindred institutions, and which has been so widely disseminated among the nations in promoting the happiness of mankind.

It is more effective than armies and navies for the preservation of peace. It mitigates the horrors of war. It protects the rights of the weak against the oppressions of the strong. It prompts to the relief of the suffering, the [illegible] of the distressed, and to the erection of hospitals, houses and educational institutions for the afflicted, the helpless and the needy. All these designs in this for Odd Fellowship in this regard inasmuch that is its due. I do not overlook the influence of the many other benevolent organizations promoting fraternal relations among men. Neither am I unmindful of the fact that the founder of christianity taught the best method of the race one of the powerful influences which the christian religion has exercised in spreading its sentiments and principles of the earth. So religion can claim to be a little religion which does not teach that God is the Father of all the races and that all men are brethren.

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

But I have not come here to pronounce an eulogy upon Odd Fellowship. An institution which is more than half a century of its existence has grown until it has over half a million of members, whose membership, although it has been gathered from different classes and pursuits with diversity of opinion and conflicting ideas upon religious and politics, is bound together by the ties of brotherhood in an institution which not only administers relief to its members, but cares for the [illegible] families dependent upon them, so that they never become objects of charity—an institution which has its lodges in almost every town and city in the United States and which embraces in its membership many of the best citizens of every community, and whose charities are felt in the broadest [illegible] in the country of its birth as household words [illegible] as eulogy.

The subject, history, principles and [illegible] are known to you all, and I am too much in earnest upon the subject of Odd Fellowship to estimate the value of the [illegible] question is not how many lodges [illegible] many members, or how many grand [illegible] it has, we have many costly temples it has [illegible] many [illegible] it owns, or even how [illegible] it expends annually for relief; but [illegible] how much has it done to make [illegible] whose guide is better. The principles of fraternity, association for the mutual protection and to promote the common welfare, [illegible] existed in the civilization of this age. So [illegible] of Odd Fellowship is to be understood [illegible] that association may be made [illegible] power, and a lever of progress, that [illegible] is nobly in church and benevolent [illegible] of the branches of human industry. The rapid spread of Odd Fellowship, its wonderful growth in numbers, wealth and [illegible], and the growth of kindred institutions, [illegible] the birth of American Odd [illegible] and many of which have sprung into [illegible] in our own times, all founded to some extent upon the principles of universal brotherhood, show that mankind begins to learn that "that is best which is